

A new species of the genus *Aschistophleps* Hampson (Lepidoptera, Sesiidae) from Vietnam

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Abstract A new species, *Aschistophleps murzini* sp. nov., is described and illustrated from Vietnam.

Key words Sesiidae, Osminiini, new species, taxonomy, Vietnam.

In our recent publication dealing with Osminiini of Vietnam (Arita & Gorbunov, 2000a) we included in the genus *Aschistophleps* Hampson, 1893 the following three species: *A. lampropoda* Hampson, 1893 (type species), *A. longipoda* Arita & Gorbunov, 2000 and *A. xanthicrista* Gorbunov & Arita, 1995. Unfortunately, all these species are known by males only. In the present work we describe a new species, *A. murzini* sp. nov., from South Vietnam by a single female. This act might seem rather precipitate. However, knowing that the representatives of the tribe Osminiini do not show sexual dimorphism (Arita & Gorbunov, 1998, 2000b; Gorbunov & Arita, 1995), we are completely sure of the correctness of the description, and that *A. murzini* sp. nov. is a distinct species.

The holotype of the new species is housed in the collection of the senior author (COGM).

Aschistophleps murzini sp. nov. (Figs 1, 2)

Description. Female (holotype) (Fig. 1). Alar expanse 22.3 mm; body length 10.6 mm; forewing 10.2 mm; antenna 5.9 mm.

Head: antenna dark brown with dark bronze sheen, with admixture of individual yellow-orange scales ventrally; scapus yellow-orange; frons dark grey-brown with bright bluish sheen, with yellow-orange scales laterally; labial palpus pale yellow-orange; vertex black with dark green sheen, with a few orange scales; occipital fringe dorsally orange, laterally yellow-orange. **Thorax:** patagia anteriorly orange with golden sheen, posteriorly dark brown with bright bronze-purple sheen; tegula orange with golden sheen; mesothorax dark brown to black with green-violet sheen, densely covered with orange scales with golden sheen, masking background coloration; metathorax orange with golden sheen; thorax laterally yellow-orange with golden sheen, with a large dark brown spot with bright green-bronze sheen; posteriorly metepimeron and metameron yellow-orange with golden sheen. **Legs:** neck plate yellow-orange with golden sheen; fore coxa throughout yellow-orange with golden sheen; fore femur and tarsus orange with golden sheen; fore tibia yellow-orange with golden sheen, with a few dark brown scales with bronze sheen both anterior-dorsally and posterior-

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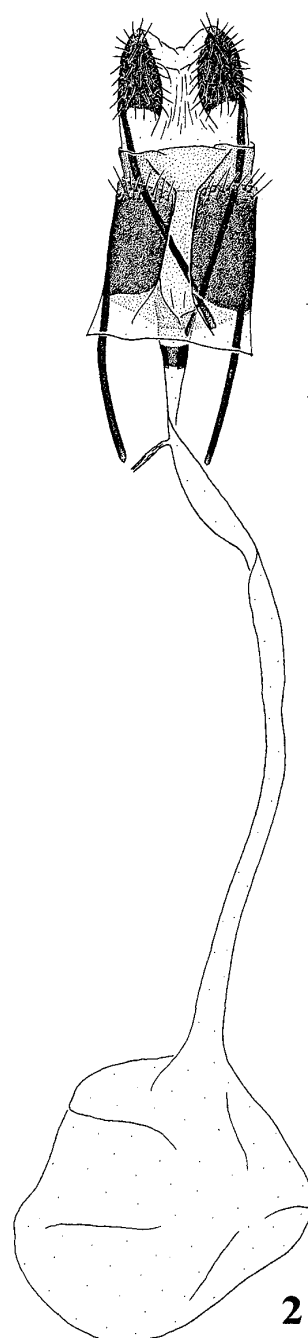
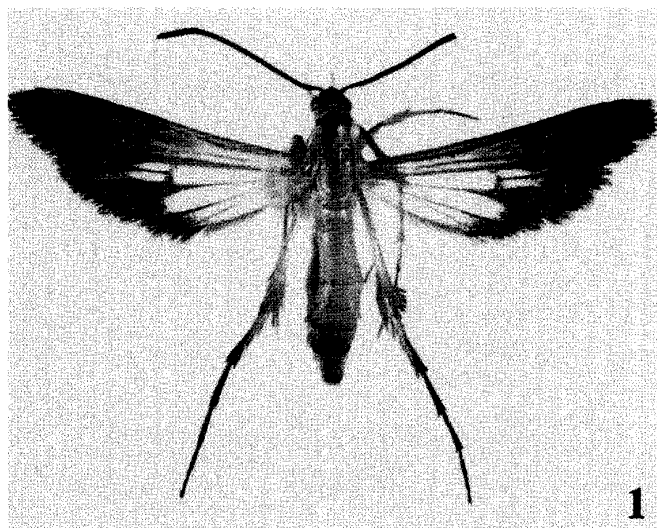


Fig. 1. *Aschistophleps murzini* sp. nov., holotype ♀. Alar expanse 22.3 mm (COGM).

Fig. 2. Female genitalia of *Aschistophleps murzini* sp. nov., holotype (genital preparation No. OG-98-21). Scale bar: 0.5 mm.

dorsally; mid coxa yellow-orange with purple sheen; mid femur yellow-orange to orange with golden sheen; mid tibia orange with purple sheen, with a few dark brown scales with bronze-purple sheen both exterior-basally and exterior-distally; spurs yellow-orange with golden sheen; mid tarsus orange to yellow-orange with admixture of individual black scales with greenish sheen exterior-ventrally; hind coxa yellow-orange with purple sheen; hind femur yellow-orange to orange with golden sheen; hind tibia orange to yellow-orange with purple sheen, with individual black scales with green-purple sheen, posterior-dorsally; spurs

yellow-orange with golden sheen; basal hind tarsomere yellow-orange with light green sheen, distally shortly black with greenish sheen; second basal tarsomere black with greenish sheen, with yellow-orange scales with purple sheen anterior-ventrally; remaining tarsomeres black with greenish sheen throughout. Abdomen: dorsally orange with golden sheen; tergites 3–6 each with admixture of dark brown to black scales with bronze-green sheen medially; terminal tergite grey-brown with bronze sheen medially and orange laterally; ventrally throughout pale yellow with golden sheen; terminal sternite orange with golden sheen.

Forewing: orange in basal half and dark brown with green-purple sheen in distal half; external transparent area undeveloped; anterior and posterior transparent areas short and narrow, densely covered with semi-hyaline yellowish scales with golden sheen; cilia dark brown with bronze sheen. Hindwing: transparent from base to cross-vein; surface between veins M_1 and M_2 shortly transparent, but covered with semi-hyaline yellowish scales; CuA-stem and anal veins orange; remaining veins and opaque surface dark brown with bronze-purple sheen; cilia orange with golden sheen basally of vein CuP and dark brown with bronze sheen distally of vein CuP.

Female genitalia (holotype, genital preparation No. OG-98-21) (Fig. 2). Papilla analis well-sclerotized, covered with numerous short setae; posterior apophysis about 1.5 times as long as anterior apophysis; membranous part of 8th segment densely covered with well-visible minute thorns; 8th tergite relatively broad, well-sclerotized, with numerous short setae at distal margin; both lamella postvaginalis and lamella antevaginalis undeveloped; ostium bursae opening near anterior margin of 8th tergite, relatively broad, membranous; antrum short, membranous, with a narrow, ventrally well-sclerotized semicircle; ductus bursae thin, membranous, extremely long, well-separated from corpus bursae; latter globose, without signum.

Male. Unknown.

Individual variability. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This new species seems to be closest to *A. lampropoda* and *A. longipoda*. First of all, *A. murzini* sp. nov. is distinguishable from the species of the genus by the opaque basal half of the forewing and the densely scaled hindwing. This new species can be separated from the first species compared by the coloration of the hind leg (tibia in distal half and basal tarsomere with a narrow black stripe externally in *A. lampropoda*). *A. murzini* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *A. longipoda* by the coloration of the labial palpus (interior-ventrally pale orange, exterior-dorsally orange with a few black scales on apical joint in the species compared), patagia (orange with a few pale yellow scales with golden hue laterally in *A. longipoda*), thorax laterally (dark grey-brown with bright green-violet sheen, with a large pale yellow spot anteriorly and with a few orange scales medially in the species compared) and abdomen dorsally (dark brown to black with dark purple sheen, but densely covered with orange scales masking background coloration; tergites 1–4 each pale yellow laterally; tergites 5–7 each black with purple sheen laterally in *A. longipoda*). *A. murzini* sp. nov. can easily be separated from *A. xanthocrista* by the presence of the orange scales on the head, thorax legs, abdomen and wings.

Bionomics. The host plant and larval bionomics are unknown. The holotype was collected in June.

Habitat. The type specimen was collected on a forest road in a tropical broad-leaf forest.

Distribution. Known from the type-locality in Vietnam.

Material examined. Holotype, ♀ (Fig. 1), Vietnam, env. of Hochiminh, Ma-Da forest, 23. VI. 1990, S. Murzin leg. (genital preparation No. OG-98-21) (COGM).

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to a friend of the senior author Dr S. V. Murzin (Moscow, Russia), a famous coleopterist and an excellent collector of Lepidoptera.

Acknowledgements

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摘 要

ベトナム産 *Aschistophleps* 属 (鱗翅目, スカシバガ科) の一新種 (Oleg G. Gorbunov・有田豊)

Aschistophleps murzini sp. nov. (Figs 1, 2)

このユニークなスカシバガの *Aschistophleps* 属は東南アジアから, *A. lampropoda* Hampson, 1893, *A. xanthicrista* Gorbunov & Arita, 1995 および *A. longipoda* Arita & Gorbunov, 2000 の3種類記録されているが (Arita & Gorbunov, 2000a), いずれも雄である。Osminiini 族は雌雄二型が知られていないことから, 今回南ベトナムから得られた本属の雌を新種として記載した。

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